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at 645 and the Central train at 8 pcm. Lausted Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Larra at 10202 Entre Rios at 223 and Marianio Procopio (terminus) at 658 p.m. 8. Paulo branch leves Barra at 129 and arrives at Cachooira at 625 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3rc p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. Donomard, train leaves Marianio Procopio at 500 n.m. Caclocim 5:50 and Forto Novo 550, arriving at Rio at 510 pc. 1

Mused Trains, leave Rio at Rio at 510 p.m.

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5:20 p.m. first goes to flatre Rios arriving at 8:00 p.m.; second
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Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at 12 arriving 10 Rio at 3:20 p.m. and
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2:15 pm. and deve Belem at 2:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:20 p.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 11th, 1889.

WE have been for some time watching the remarks made in the local press as to the improvement in the financial position of Brazil, and have sought in vain for some reason upon which the assertion can, be based that the financial position has im proved. The higher rates of exchange and the increased revenue at the principal custom houses are stated to be proofs of improvement, but can this be made clear? The high rates of exchange are the natural result of the sale of certain domestic improvements to foreign capitalists and of a very fair coffee crop for which high prices have been secured owing to the reduced condition of stocks abroad, through which Rio has been enabled to impose its own terms upon consuming markets. Certainly neither of these can be considered element of progressive improvement in the financial position. An individual who disposes of valuable assets, or which are considered so by the purchaser, is not considered in a prosperous condition, and why should a state differ from the individuals composing it? The large coffee crop was providential, and it is to be followed by a small crop. Can the prosperity of the empire be considered as firm, when it is based so largely on one article of produce, which is emin ently subject to climatic influences? The increased receipts at the custom house are merely a proof of abnormal importations, stimulated by the high rates of exchange. The influx of inimigrants and the liberation of the slaves have had some influence on this increase of importations-perhaps not so large this first year as sometimes calculated-while the constant "tinkering" of the schedules and classifications of the tariff, which always means an increase, produces an increase of duties without an equivalent increase in the value of imports. If our conjecture be correct that imports are stimulated by high rates of exchange, then whatever be the prosperity of the country, the outlook for importers is not particularly bright. With large stocks, standing in, or sold, at low prices based on current rates of exchange, collections will only be made when we commence to feel the effects of the coming coffee crop and sharp losses appear inevitable. A little reflection, there fore, shows that the prosperity of Brazil may be reduced to its sale of national properties and borrowings in foreign markets, for these purchases and loans have furnished the exchange that has supplied all demands and advanced rates, and these rates have stimulated imports, which have furnished

Hence it appears to us that the rosperity of Brazil consists in having sold art of its property and hypothecated another part; and this we submit does not mea prosperity, at least so far as the word isgenerally understood.

THE rapid accumulation of inmigrants in São Paulo and along the DoniPedro II railway not only indicates that the urgent demand for laborers on the p'anations is now pretty well satisfied, but it also raises the important question of locaing the surplus of immigrants now arriving in this country. In reality, this question ought to have been anticipated and previded for from the outset; but as the Brazilan statesman never anticipates an emergincy, this was allowed to pass unnoticed. t will be permitted us to say that we repeatedly called attention to the necessity o making every provision for these immigrants before the propaganda was begun, as he labor market is a limited and uncertainone and the obligation of providing lands a something that can not be ignored. Wewere, of course, accused of unfriendliness customary whenever we venture to criticise anything relating to public affair - but there were ample reasons for our adjocating the policy of providing lands in dvance of immigration, and full justification for our opposition to the policy of sciciting immigration to supply a limited demand for lahor, without providing liberally for the settlement of the surplus on public lands. It was a mistake, in our opinion for the government to offer special inducements to those settling on the plantations as contracted laborers, as it discriminated against a class who prefer to cultivate their own lands and generally bring a little money with them. However, nothing vas done to encourage the small cultivator to invest his little capital in Brazil, and likewise nothing was done to provide hones and occupation for the laborers who might not find employment on the plantations. The problem now is:--What is to be done with the thousands of immigrants who, after arrival, can not find employment? In our opinion, the government ought not to turn the solution of this question over to the speculator, whose chief desire is to make an easy fortune out of the creation of colonjes. This plan has already been initiated. and, with its customary shortsightedness. the government has hastened to give it encouragement and assistance. The inevitable outcome will be that impecunious landholders will seize this opportunity to dispose of their poor and unprofitable plantations at a high figure, and the Treasury will continue to pay out money for a service that ought to be a source of revenue. So, too, in the settlement of public lands. The disposition of these lands to speculators for the creation of colonies, is simply bestowing fortunes on individuals for performing a service that the state can and should do itself. There ought to be no agent, or middleman, between the state and its new settlers. The government should sell its lands to actual settlers at the lowest possible price, treat them liberally, but not as paupers, and then give them clear titles to their lands and guarantee them against all invasion of their property rights. If there are any profits to be made in the settlement of these lands, let them be made by the Treasury and the settler.

fore, shows that the prosperity of Brazil may be reduced to its sale of national properties and borrowings in foreign markets, for these purchases and loans have furnished the exchange that has supplied all demands and advanced rates, and these rates have stimulated imports, which have furnished increased revenue at the custom houses.

One of the first measures which the government ought to take in the settlement of this question of surplus immigration—and it is one to which we have repeatedly called attention—is the survey of the public lands on a uniform rectangular system, like that so successfully employed in the United States. This should be supplemented, by

in any other new country. Such measures are so clearly advantageous to the nation, and contribute so largely to the material welfare and progress of the whole country, that it is impossible to understand why they have been so long deferred. If we mistake not, a land survey law, like the American, was adopted about 1850, and an experienced land surveyor was brought out to carry its provisions into effect. Powerful influences had been antagonized, however, and no one cared to see it carried into ac tual operation, and the result was that the contract with the American surveyor was broken and the land administration of Brazil went on in the old grooves. During the days of slavery this system, or lack of system, appeared to meet all requirements. The planters took what public land they cared for, and actual possession was quite title enough for them. No one cared to sell and few cared to buy, hence the only transactions in land in which the country felt an interest was that of successfully placing a large mortgage on it, and of avoiding the legal testamentary dues on its transfer to the heirs-at-law. Under such a state of affairs, the titles to real estate all through the country have become hopelessly involved, and are, of course, getting worse from year to year. The necessity, therefore, for definite, uniform surveys and also for an explicit obligatory registry of all titles, is highly uigent. If there is a better system than the American rectangular system, then let it be employed; if not, then the proper survey of the empire on meridional lines and by squares should be at once begun and thenceforward kept well in advance of settlement. The American system is simple and accurate in every detail, it is easily understood, and it simplifies description to the last degree. Should it be adoptedand the government must clearly adopt some system for the disposition of its lands to settlers-it should not only be carried into effect for the unoccupied lands belonging to the state, but even the settled districts should be re-surveyed for the purposes of bringing the registry of titles under one uniform system and aiding the preparation of proper sectional maps. There is no need of disturbing old lines and titles, but it will be a decided benefit to simplify their descriptions and provide for a proper division on the new system when these old estates happen to be broken up. If then the government will provide for the legal registry of all titles to real estate, which registry shall be conclusive evidence in courts of law, then the future settlement of the public lands will be much more rapid, and the country will gain in wealth and population at a rate thus far unknown, The tendency, we fear, will be to complicate the system by conditions and restrictions which can serve only to place obstacles in the way of taking up the lands which the state wants to sell. To prevent this, the law should provide for the simplest surveys possible, definite registry in every comarca, and small fees. If the state can be liberal in the introduction of immigrant laborers for the rich planter, it can certainly be quite as liberal in the disposition of its boundless, unoccupied territory to the poor settler. Something in this direction ought to be done at once, and we shall hope to record some such purpose or act before the year grows much older.

BURIALS IN RIO.

The above title appears rather lugubrious, but it has been suggested by the casual examination of the tables published in ideas as to decency and propriety.

Laemmert's Almanak as to what it costs to inter a relative, or friend, in this city of Rio de Janeiro.

No less than 8 classes of burials are offered the customer by the enterprise that has the monopoly of hurying all christians, excepting Englishmen, and rates vary from 965\$ down to 22\$ for the burial of an adult, of either sex. The highest charges include a coffin at 480\$, a hearse 180\$, a state carriage 36\$, a carriage for the priest 20\$, 4 servants 24\$, the tomb 100\$, decorations at the defunct's house 124\$, and the death certificate 1\$; total 965\$. The lowest is 8\$ for a coffin, 7\$ for the hearse, 6\$ for a grave and 1\$ for a death certificate; total 22\$. Between these extremes parents and friends may choose a 2nd-class funeral at 522\$, a 3rd-class at 316\$, a 4th-class at 251\$, and so on to the minimum. The carriages for the use of friends are extra, of course, and add largely to the above fixed charges.

Young unmarried women (donzellas) are more expensive to their sorrowing friends. A first-class funeral costs 1,157\$, and the cheapest is 28\$. The first includes 200\$ for a shroud, the cerements which cost adult defuncts 8\$ being deducted, and the cheapest includes 8\$ for a shroud, which adults are not charged at all. A 2nd-class funeral costs 587\$, a 3rd-class 347\$, a 4th-class 279\$, etc. It is better for her friends, therefore, for a young woman to reach maturity than to die as a donzella.

Children's funerals run from 597\$ to 26\$. The first-class coffin only costs 160\$, the hearse 100\$, the tomb 60\$, the shroud 116\$ and the decorations at the home of the child 116\$; the certificate of death remains at 1\$. The lowest class coffin for a child costs 8\$, the hearse 7\$, the grave 4\$, the shroud 6\$, and the certificate 1\$; total 26\$. But here again there is a choice; one may bury his child for 397\$, for 264\$, for 205\$, etc., etc.

In the decorations 3 windows and 2 doors re contemplated; any excess will pay extra, but reductions may be made where the panoply of a first-class funeral is not desired. For instance, it is only absolutely necessary to pay for the coffin, hearse, grave and certificate: one may buy a coffin of one class and hire a hearse of another; it is not necessary to be buried in a tomb, an ordinary grave being chosen for which there is a reduction in price. On the other hand, if the defunct measures over 60 inches in height, there is an extra charge of 6\$ lor each additional inch of coffin, must not be over 30 inches in height, or their coffins will cost 5\$ per inch additional. There is also an extra charge for shrouds that exceed 60 inches and 30 inches respectively.

There are, however, offered to mourners certain combinations; one may bury his friend, or relative, for 271\$, or for so moderate a sum as 31\$, if an adult is in the case. A donzella's funeral, through these combinations, may cost from 266\$ to 31\$, and a child's from 172\$, to 27\$.

The preceding shows how iniquitous is any system which creates a monopoly in such a matter as burying one's dead. It is an outrage upon the feelings of sensible people to see tables drawn up to specify what and how are the last honors to be paid deceased triends, and to be offered the tabular prices for the fuueral services like a bill of fare on the European plan. There is no earthly reason that the friends of a deceased person should be forced to apply to the monopolists, but rather should they be freely permitted to secure their friend's or relative's last journey at their own discretion, and according to their own ideas as to decency and propriety.

Jornal do Commercio, Feb. 4th. JURUJUBA HOSPITAL.

Statistics of the movement of yellow fever patients removed from the city (Rio) to the Juru inha hospital since 1882, the date when the said hospital commenced to receive them, up to January

3130 11111	received.	cured.	died.	remained
1882	66	47	19	_
1883	515	.364	151	-
1884	497	396	101	
1885	104	73	31	-
1886	820	599	22 I	_
1887	126	99	27	_
1888	495	316	145	34
1889 (Jan.)	409	216	96	131
Totals		2,110	791	131

treated at the Juruiuba hospital there were re-

In the first stage 1,480 Of the second stage are considered such patients

as have been ill for five days, or are suffering from hemorrhage, or suppression of the urine, or in an alaxo-andvnamia.

Of the 1,480 received in the first stage 195 died, 1,176 left enred and 109 are under treatment. Of the 1,552 of the second state, 596 died, 934 left cured and 22 are under treatment. Mortality in the first stage 15 per cent.; in the second stage 39.7 per cent.

The number of hopeless cases (moribundos) received at the hospital from 1882 to the present

Ιn	1882	there	were	receive	d	27
	1883	**	22 3	S 31 .		109
	1884	,,	11 .	22		IOI
	1885	,,	٠,,	11		35
	1886	11	,,	22 1		156
	1887	,,	,,	,,		10
	1888	11	,,	,,		69
	1889	[Jan.]] "	21	•	37
						544

Hopeless cases are considered such patients as present grave symptoms of the second stage, are not susceptible of receiving a regular internal treatment and live in the wards-hours, or part of an hour. In the above estimates, as is the rule. the hopeless cases were excluded,

If, however, the number of hopeless cases enters into the nosocomial statistics the total figures of

rement will be as follows:	
Received	3,576
Died	1,335
Cured	2,110
To describe the second	

Compound [or absurd] inortality 39.2 per cent, From the figures here shown it may be concluded;

-That the Jurajuba hospital has received notable number of hopeless cases, which is a proof, not against the hospital which can neither refuse, nor resuscitate dead men, but against the directors of the city service, to whom belong the duty of promptly effecting the removal [of patients];

and,—That including in the statistics hopeless cases [which is contrary to all rules] the compound

mortality is 39.2 per cent., 3rd.—That, of the patients of the second stage received, the mortality of 39.7 per cent. is among the best | lowest ?] known ,

4th.-That the mortality of 15 per cent. among patients of the first stage is unequalled in the noso comial statistics of yellow fever with us, or abroad One other conclusion is deducible from the above statistical data; that the transportation of patients from the city to Jurujuba is not prejudicial to these same patients, or, to the contrary, the co efficients of mortality would be enormous (avul tados) and not so advantageous as they are.

It should be noted that the above figures refer only to the patients sent from this city to the Jurujuba hospital for treatment, and do not include those sent from the ships in port and from Nictheroy. It should also be noted that the 1889 figures are for one month only, in comparison with the 12 months of the preceding years given. The object of this partial statement of the service rendered at the Jurujuba hospital, appears to be to counteract the unfavorable criticism of the minister of empire, who recently paid that institution a visit. The port health inspector, Dr. Nuno de Andrade, and the minister of empire are not credited with perfectly harmonious feelings either in their personal or official relations, hence this controversy over the Jurnjuba hospital. Whether the location be favorable, or not, this much should be said for the physicians stain from withdrawing gold from this country, but

in charge at Jurujuba-they are considered to be skillful and attentive, and their discharged patients generally speak in grateful terms of their treatment in that hospital.

In this connection, we should like to ask why it has never occurred to locate a yellow fever hospital on Ilha das Cobras. There is plenty of room, the locality is exceptionally healthy, perfect isolation can be secured, the risks of transportation will be reduced to the minimum, while the present means of treatment and disinfection renders infection quite out of the question. The state owns the ground and can very easily set it apart for such a purpose.

We are glad to note that the minister of empire has resolved upon the opening of provisional hospitals in various parts of the city and will grant permission to private hospitals to treat yellow fever cases under certain conditions. This is both necessary and wise, as the transportation of cases for long distances to Retiro Saudoso, however carefully made, would have resulted in a great many avoidable deaths.

Gazeta de Naticias. Feb. 6th.

PREVENTION OF YELLOW FEVER.

We reproduce, as it seems to us to be of great public ntility, the manner of applying the preventive method of the illustrious Dr. Rego Cesar against infectious and contagious diseases.

"The preventive treatment consists in the administration of a dose of one half a milligramme of arsenious acid in the morning, another at midday and another at night during the first week during the following week, one dose in the morn ing and one at night, and thenceforward, while the epidemic lasts, one dose per diem. This is for recent arrivals, or persons not acclimatized; and for such as have been residents for two years, or more, a close of one-half a milligramme of the medicine per diem suffices.

"I use the formula of Boudin's arsenical powders (pos arsenicaes de Boudin), one gramme divided into 20 powders, or an arsenical solution of the same maker, one per mil, 10 grammes in 300 ol filtered water, to be taken in spoonslul (sonp spoons) each spoonful representing approximately the dose of one-half a milligramme of the medi cine; and I prefer the a senical solution, for the doses can be more readily divided, administering tea-spoonsful where children are treated.

SOUTH AMERICAN BORROWINGS.

The Statist of the 5th January has the following ertinent remarks: "The aggregate horrowings of South American states, principally Argentine, on account of government, provinces, municipalities railways and other undertakings make up a total offered in this country and on the continent of about £29,000,000 stg., besides which many loans were taken "firm" by financial houses, and doubt-less will be offered for public subscription at a propitious moment. The significance of the last class of borrowings was accentuated by the fact that in 1887 about f, 14,500,000 nominal was offered and in 1886 nearly £13,500,000 was placed.

Argentina alone, therefore, in three years, has added to her home obligations, the interest on which has to be met in Europe, by no less a sum than £57,000,000. We have from time to time drawn attention to the excessive rate of horrowings of the Argentine Confederation, as beside the amount actually raised and the amounts taker "firm" by financial establishments, the country has very largely hy the indirect means of selling land mortgage bonds, known under the title of Cedulas, and created at a time when the value of land was immensely inflated. Towards the close of 1888 the amount of Cedulas created was at least \$190,000,000, an increase in two years of over \$100,000,000, a very large proportion of which as fast as printed were shipped over to this country and placed with the public.

Brazil in April raised a 41/2 per cent. loan of £6,000,000 at the price of £97, a satisfactory rate to the country. Undoubtedly, the rapidity with which South American issues were placed in Europe and London has been the reason for the disturbance in the money market witnessed during the second half of the year, a disturbance which at one time threatened to bring about a financial crisis, and led some of the great financial houses to adopt extraordinary measures for strengthening the position of the money market. We are yet suffering from the indiscretion of the establishments which have contracted to provide hard cash for the Sonth American borrowers. It is true that they have induced the borrowers for a time to ab-

none the less the great financial houses are under contract to provide eash resources for the paper securities they purchased."

The same authority gives a table of loans, etc. presumably for the second half of 1888, from

which we extract :	
City of Santos 6%-par	£ 100,000
Province of S. Paulo 5%-971/2 %	787,500
Ituana railway 6%-110%	150,000
Rio and Northern railway 5%-90%	600,000
Macahé and Campos railway 5%-94%	800,000

Provincial Notes

-The Pelotas tram and wharf company has been sold to Sr. Calos Zanotta for 48,050\$.

· There were 96 deaths in Campos during the past month, of which \$1 were adults and 45 children

-On January 30th the balance the depositors in savings bank at Santa Catharina amounted to 553,006\$830.

-The January receipts of the São Paulo postoffice were 15,519\$205 for the city and 35,249\$010 for the rest of the province.

-Sapucaia, province of Rio de Janeiro, appear to be becoming civilized; at least the chief of police has been authorized to rent a house to serve as a jail there.

-While the drouth is destroying everything in the north, a superabundance of rain is having the same effect in Rio Grande do Sul. Brazil is certainly destined to destruction this year.

-In the district of Itajubá, Minas Geraes, the national guard has been reorganized, on paper. There are 1,409 enlisted men of the first line and 444 of the reserve; total 1,853 men.

-The rains which bave recently fallen in Ceará have greatly reanimated the people. The officials are a little downcast, however, over the possibility of not having so much money to spend.

-The republicans in the 4th district of San Paulo have resolved to vote for the liberal candidate as a means of embarrassing the government The election occurred yesterday, and the liberal

-The president of the province of Pernambuco has been anthorized to place an imperial grown made of iron at the gate of the barracks of the and battalion of infantry, but the cost must not exceed 80\$.

-In the municipality of Canha, province of Ric de Janeiro, an immense number of fair-sized white rats have appeared, which are destroying the crops of maize, beans, etc. Effects of the abolition law, undoubtedly.

-A statue of Liberty bought by public sub scription and cast in France, has arrived at Pernambneo and is on exhibition there. It is to be erected on some prominent position to commemor ate the abolition law.

-The Italian emigration agent, Commendado G. G. Scarzanelli, has been having a splendid time jn São Paulo, Everything has been made clean easy and agreeable for him and a very favorable report is anticipated,

-The São Paulo clerks intend to visit Campina on the 24th and 25th proximo, to return the call recently made by the clerks of the last-mentioned The cauxeiro is getting to be overpower ingly ceremonious.

-If published accounts are to be believed, the cerca crops throughout the province of Rio de Janeiro have been utterly destroyed by the drouth during January. It is a far from pleasant outlook for the province at the present moment.

-The memorial to be presented by the conservative party of Pernambuco to the premier, Senator João Alfiedo, has arrived there. It is an onyx column with a composite capital and has a gold statue on the top. It is to commemorate th abolition law.

-The municipal chamber of Bagé has decreed that all business houses, excepting hakeries, apothecaries and barbers, must close at 11 a. m. on Sundays. Why can not the inhabitants of Bage get shaved on Saturday night? It is done in some civilized countries.

-During the thunder-storm of the 4th inst., the house of Pedro d'Ella, of Cambucy, São Paulo, was struck by lightning, causing considerable damage to the building and burning an Italian named Mietti. Her Peter himself appears to have escaped uninjured.

-A Laguna, Santa Catharina, journal declare that yaluable gold and silver mines had been dis covered in the municipality of S. José, that samples of the ores had been sent for examination to Ric and hat the interested parties had applied to the government for the requisite authority to explore the mines.

—A vacancy has occurred, by death, in the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly. The occasion produces the man, and a member of the Paulino de Sonza gens is already in the field,

-A local colleague says the artizans of Campinas, S. Paulo, are to have a grand festa affirmation of their estrit de corts." We do not know what it means, and we do not believe any one else does, unless the artizans of Campinas . have all become suddenly crazy.

-The January receipts of the Santos custom ouse amounted to 1,179,337\$188, of which 631,-568\\$575 were from import duties, 480,603\\$068 from export duties, 15,291\$200 from stamp taxes, and the balance from various imposts and receipts, including the postoffice (5,696\$100).

-The Diario de Noticias of the 6th says the visiting eard of the Portuguese vice consul at Campos reads "Domingos José Vieira, Vice-Consul Portuguez, ex-collector of gas accounts," curious combination, and has naturally annoyed the Portnguese inhabitants of Campos.

-A few days since the gnests in one of the Barbacena hotels organized a "manifestation" lor the guests of another hotel, and received a pretty little champagne lunch for their trouble. news then came down to Rio by telegraph, and we all rejoiced—but got no champagne.

-The "Ceramica Paulista" company held a general meeting at Campinas a few days since, at which it was resolved not to pay the incorporator any premium and to move the seat of the company to São Paulo. It looks as though there had been a little tempest in the Campinas ceramics.

-The fiscal receipts at Pernambuco in January

Custom house 990.807\$720

house were 1,032,693\$289; in 1887, 824,865\$160 and in 1886 723,754\$141. Last month the tax known as give produced 153,613\$254.

-The president of the province of Alagoas is a jewel, and has captivated the sympathies population. Besides fighting an epitlemic of smallpox, he has promoted material improvements. Beyon: the establishment of a landing place and gardens at Maceió und Jaraguá, he is in treaty for the construction of a cemetery at Behedouro and of a mail-house. No one wonders the president captivates sympathies, when he is so active in the discharge of his duties.

-A policeman had the unusual thought of arresting a stranger in the streets of São Paulo on the 4th inst., because of his resemblance to the photo, of a criminal which the policeman had seen The stranger resisted and drew a razor to defend himself. At the police station he told a straight enough story, but when his haggage was examined a few suspicious articles such as a revolver, skeleton keys, and false mustaches and whiskers, were found. It was a happy "catch" for that policeman, surely.

-The receipts at the Porto Alegre, Rio Grande to Sul, custom house for the latter half of 1888 and

	1888	1887
Importation	842,261\$962	1,049,638\$544
Port dues	1,063 170	1,073 510
Exportation	44,933 590	49,534 390
Internal revenue	133,852 428	131,883 525
Extraordinary	6,994 854	7,227 938
Special revenue	46,780 311	57,065 392
Deposits	2,813 739	5,803 916
	1,078,700\$054	1,302,227\$215

-Sensational telegrams from Minas published here on the marning of the 8th announced serious disturbances in various parts of the province through the opposition of the freedmen to the republicans. The government got frightened, sent telegrams for information which were not answered because of a thunder-storm along the line, and prepared military detachment with three days rations to be sent on short notice. Late in the day the president of the province telegraphed that opposition registry had appeared in several places where the registry books had been destroyed. The republican "bugaboo," therefore, did not materialize.

-In March, 1887, the minister of agriculture authorized the Sociedade Promotora de Immigração of S. Paulo to introduce 500 families of European immigrants, their passages to be paid by the general government, and in February, 1888, the same minister authorized the introduction of 1,000 families more on the same terms. The first lot comprised 3,425 individuals, and the second 7,341, making a total of 10,766 individuals. The amount paid by the government for the passages of these immigrants was 583,018\$750, or an average of 54\$153 for each person. As these immigrants are only laborers imported for a favored class, the henefit to the state is open to explana-Thère were 4,767 immigrants in the Sao Panlo hospedaria on the 7th inst. Extraordinary efforts have been made to send the immigrants away in order to avoid further trouble at the hospedaria.

—Indiatuba, S. Paulo, objects to selling pools at races, and the authorities were consured for permitting the sale. Indiatuba is entirely too thinskinned. In the capital of the empire no pools would mean no races.

—Jagnarão, Rio Grande do Sul, is to erect a monument in commemoration of the abolition law, to measure 16 metres in height, including the base. We anxionsly await the news that the planters of Rio de Janeiro are to commemorate the law in some similar manner.

. —A few days since a German with his wife and daughter left the immigrants' station at 550 Paulo for a walk. They were followed by two cavalrymen, who attacked them at a convenient place with the intention of dishonoring the girl. The father fought for his daughter as well as he could, and with the result that he was hadly cut and bruised with their salves and then put under arrest. If this is the way immigrants are to be treated, they should think twice before coming.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Oeste de Minas railway company has called for 10 per eent., or 20\$ per share, on the 5th—7th March.

-The contract for the construction of the Lambary and Campaulia branch of the Minas and Rio line, was signed on the 4th inst.

—The October receipts of the S, Carlos do Pinhal line were 109,552\$800, and the expenditures 31,077\$500, leaving a surplus of 78,475\$300.

—A telegram published in *O Paiz* on the 7th says that the company wants £6,600,000 for the S. Pauln railway, which the provincial legislators think of buying. It seems a deal of money.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway in January were 466,583\$128, of which 104,155\$490 from passengers and 329,374\$801 from goods. Expenses are not published.

- A credit for £2,200 has been opened in favor of the London agent of the agricultural department to purchase material for the Habira and Sabará extension of the D. Pedro H railway.

—The present extension of the Mogyana line, province of São Paulo, is 673 kilometres, and 209 kilometers more are under construction. The main line from Campinas to Jagnáia is 511 kilometres long.

—It is said that the Descalvadense narrow-gange railway is already earning more than was anticipated, though the line has not yet been formally opened to traffic. The stock is already at a penulinn.

—We are informed that the gentleman empowered for the purpose has not succeeded in raising in London the capital required for connecting the projected Sapuealty line with the S. Isahel do Rio Preto line, and has now gone to Germany to try the capitalists there,

—The Mocahé and Campbs company has contracted for the construction of 9 kilometres of radiway from a point opposite Tres Irmāns, on the Rio Parahyba, to Bara do Pomba, forming a connection between their lines and those of the Cantagallo Iranch of the Leopoldina company. The extension is to be ready for traffic in May next.

TIVE

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government appears to be again receiving postage stamps from the United States. A million 8 cent stamps were recently received, which are to be changed to 5 cents.

—The Argentine court of appeals has confirmed the sentence of death against the priest Castro Rodriguez, who so brutally nurrdered his wife and child, but has modified the same by directing that he be shot instead of hanged.

—It is pitiable to meel with the swarms of young men who have been lired here by false and glowing descriptions of this new Ridorado, having no command of the language of the country, and who are fit only for elerkships, for which positions there are lifty applicants for every place.—Herald.

--The flax crop is a total loss in the northern and western districts of the province of Buenos Ayres. The injury done by the heavy rains is immense and farmers are in a sad plight. The stacks of wheat are in very bad condition and threshing is out of the question.—Southern Cross.

—Dr. Derqui's fee as Interventor at Mendoza was \$5,000, and now the public want to know what he did to earn it.—Southern Cross. Better not investigate, friend Dinneen, if you wish to preserve your peace of mind. The man who pries into administrative affairs at Baenus Aires is not apt to find anything that he can commend.

—The commander of the Graf Bismarck complains in bitter terms of the insubordination and riotons conduct of the 900 Belgian immigrants he has just landed on these happy shores. He says they gave him as much trouble as that number of teelhing babies might have done, and any mother that is a mother, will know what that means.— Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Jan. 25.

—A number of Scottish farm servants left Southampton on December 6, for Buenos Aires. All were young men under thirty years of age, chiefly from the Skene and Udny districts, and were engaged on behalf of a large farmer in Buenos Ayres by Mr. Webster, of Aberdeen, at the terms of £50 a year each, and everything found, three years engagement. Another party of agricultural labourers, for the same farmer, and also engaged by Mr. Webster on the same terms, we helieve, go out by the steaner to-day.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Jan. 25.

Coffee Notes

—On 30th ulto. a heavy storm, with much hail, struck the Campinas, S. Paulo, municipality and is reported to have destroyed almost all the coffee remaining on the trees.

—It will he interesting to Brazilian producers to know that one of the large roasted eoffee firms of the United States, located in Boston, advertises its merchandise as "Warranted not to contain a single Rio bean." The Brazilian planter should see to it that his eoffee hereafter is so well prepared that no one can safely make use of an advertisement of this character. Rio coffee has deservedly suffered much from bad preparation, but there is no need of permitting this reputation to continue any longer.

-The export of coffee, foreign, from the port of Victoria, Espirito Santo, in 1888, was:

United States	bags	52,073
Austria	,,	13,005
Portugal	11	11,130
Germany	11	3,552
Urugnay	11	139
Total	hags	79,899

The eoffee for Portugal must have gone to Lisbon f. o. The principal export of the province is cuast-wise to Rio de Janeiro.

—A patent has been applied for here which seems worthy of investigation. It is a portable drying ground for coffee, and eonsists in a combination of large sieves made of wire on which the coffee may be exposed to the sun. The advantages are evident, for the coffee may be exposed to the sun as fast as gathered, whereas under the present system it is carried to the tereiro, called in Ceylon barbacres, and there dried. The new invention would also be more readily covered over in case of rain, and if the ventilation is good, there should be no danger of fermentation, which constantly threatens coffee dried on the old fashioned terreiros.

LOCAL NOTES

—There were 11,763 immigrant arrivals at this port last month, of which 10,071 were Italians.

—Sr. Ferreira Vianna's 30 % surlax on municipal taxes for philanthropical purposes produced 4,382\$518 in January.

—The Empress has subscribed 100\$ 10 aid in huilding a grotto for Our Lady of Lourdes in the Engenho Velho parish church.

-On the 5th inst. the Rio Flour Mills turned out 750 brls., or 1,500 half-sacks, of flour. This about meets our consumption for a day.

...The Court has gone into mourning for 20 days in sympathy for the death of the crown prince of Austria, of which 10 days are half-mourning.

—There is a place called Inhaima near Rio where, says a local paper, in five nights there were nine cases of elopement, and four of the runaways were married women.

—It should be remembered that the taxes on industries and professions are to be paid this month, and also that the government has failed to keep its promise in regard to modifying the unjust increase authorized last year.

—It appears from the address read by the president of the Associação Commercial to the new minister of marine, that the reason the association went to meet him afloat was because he is the first merehant that has ever been made a minister.

—D. Julia Maria da Conecição recently discovered that the world is empty and her doll suffed with sawdust, and she thereupon determined to leave for a better residence. She took three glasses of kerosene and one of spirits of wine on the grd, but the police interfered and D. Julia was relieved of immediate danger. It won't do to strike a match anywhere near D. Julia lor some time to come.

—Of 21 deaths from yellow fever registered on the grd, seven were of children under five years of age. The fever has been terribly hard on the babies this year.

—The Diario do Commercio on the 2nd published its first illustrated supplement. It represent a girl in a semi-circular play of lightning placing roses in a wash-basin.

—The manager of the S. Lazaro mill in this city states in a communication to the press that he had threatened his employés, 225 in number, with dismissal if they did not submit to Dr. Freire's vaccination against yellow lever.

—We see by the calendar that last month was under the protection of Aquarius, but he seemed to have forgotten his duties, for only at the last moment, on the night of the 31st, did a little water escape from his symbolical jug.

—A party named Victor Guerneau has applied for a patent to gaesificar—whatever that may be—the ambient. He is told to come and pay the stamp tax. We hope this is not a dangerous invention, for the name is rather alarming.

—The Supreme Court is still objecting to the lesson read it by the minister of justice. The present minister wrote the court a nice, pleasant letter explaining what the government meant, but the venerable justices are not to be "inttered" and they want the original dispatch withdrawn.

—The minister of empire wants to know, with urgency, what has become of the funds destined to pay the interest and supply a sinking fund for the former municipal loan. They have gone "where the woodbine twineth." The city fathers reply that they had no money to pay them.

The family of a recently deceased man had invited their friends to the mass to be held on the 6th inst., but the priest who had agreed to officiate, declared he had forgotten his promise, and had taken a cup of coffee, so the dead man's soul was in purgatory for another 24, or perhaps 36 hours.

—One of the most amusing examples of earelessness we ever saw is in O Paus of the 1st. After describing a house that is occupied by thieves and vagabonds, the article continues with a long list of our very crime de la crime which it declares were present! Of course, two items were mixed by the printer.

—The crown prince of Austria-Hungary, according to the Havas agency, died from apoplexy, committed suicide while ont hunting, was shot in a duel, and now appears to have been found dead in an appartment with a certain Baroness, both having committed suicide. Whether this settles the news remains to be seen, but something may yet he heard about the Baron.

—On the 4th inst. a photographer, whose business had become embarrassed, dressed himself in black clothes and went to the S. Francisco de Paula cemetery where he knelt at a tomb and appeared to be praying. Shortly after his wife and a friend appeared, when, upon seeing them, the unhappy onan drew a revolver and shot himself through the heart.

—Of the 5,000,000\$ conceded to the minister of empire for sanitary works, 3,000,000\$ are to be thrown away on Revy's scheme for the deep drainage of this city, 1,000,000\$ for a permanent hospital for contagious diseases, with ambulances, etc., and 1,000,000\$ for the drouth-stricken provinces of the north, principally Cearâ. As usnal, Rio gets the lion's share. The three thoasand contos for Revy's scheme for draining a sea sand sub-soil alongside and below the level of the bay, is a fair illustration of the enlightened purposes behind these so-called sanitary measures.

—It gives as sincere pleasure to note that the Emperor has at last conferred two decorations which have been honorably earned and are in every way merited. By a recent aviso Mr. William Stater, manager of the Western and Brazillian cables on this coast, and Capt. W. H. Lacy, of the cable steamer Norseman, were made officials in the Order of the Rose, in recognition of the important services which they have rendered to the country in the public service under their administration. Both have lived many years on this coast, and both have a hust of friends to congratulate them upon their new honors.

—A very enjoyable lunch was given on the new Royal Mail packet Atrato on the 7th inst. at which many unerehants and newspaper men were present. The inspection of the ship, which has been constructed on an entirely new plan, gave a very agreeable impression to the visitors, particularly in respect to the midship accommodations for first-class passengers. The saloon occopies the whole width of the ship and is exceptionally pleasant and airy. The music room and smoking room on the hurricane deck are both large and comfortable and will be highly appreciated by passengers. The Atrato is the largest ship in the company's service, and in spite of the customary delays on account of new machinery, has shown a high rate of speed on this her first trip.

—In view of the appearance of counterfeil 200\$ notes of the 5th estampa in various places, the Caixa da Amortização has ordered the withdrawal of this estampa from circulation. Redemption without discount closes on 30th June next.

—The municipal chamber has recognized that the famous Livro de Ouro is no longer a necessity, and the hoot-blacks have heen relieved of a part at least of the torced contributions to the emancipation of the slaves of Rio. And it was about time, loo,

—The Association known as the "Caixa de Soccorros D. Pedro V," composed of Portugnese, has determined to organize a gratuitous medical service, to furnish free medicines and disinfectants to lie poor, and to take other steps for olleviating the sufferings of this class during the epidemic.

—A" (Christian" recently sent the Misericordia heads and good treatment there. He probably kept the other 29 parts, and takes the hospital into partnership in hopes that Fortune, rather than give a blank to a philanthropical institution, will enable him to pocket a comfortable prize.

—We regret to note that O Parz has hut a poor opinion of the diplomatic representatives of the United States sent to Berlin. We are sorry that the Yankee diplomate show so badly in comparison with those of Brazil—but then, we can not help it. Perhaps Sr. Bocayuva will explain it on the ground that republics are backward in diplomacy.

The minister of empire has ordered the construction of 6 ambulances and 60 stretchers for yellow fever patients. The hospital at Retiro Saudoso will be fitted up for 200 patients and a neighboring house is to be rented for the accommodation of the medical staff. The yellow fever epidemie of 1888-89 in Rio is likely to be costly to an extreme.

—On the 2nd the Emperor presented to the Argentine minister a crown to be placed on the tomb of Gen. Sarmiento. As His Majesty expressed a wish that the erown should be put or exhibition before going south, the minister invited the diplomatic corps and some of his friends to examine it at his apartments at the Hotel d'Orleans, Petropolis, O Pairs is responsible for the news.

COMMERCIAL

do of grange on Loudon to-day ... 27/4 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mitteis (paper). \$50878, gold
do do in U. S.
coin at \$4.80 per £1 stg... 55 oo cts.

Vulue of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian enterency [paper] ... \$817

Value of £1 sterling ... 88727

EXCHANGE.

February 4.—The market opened at 27½ on Lond-n, but in the forenoon, the English Baik reduced its sterling rate to 27½. Official rates were 27½—27½ on London, 246—247, on Paris and 428—431 on Hamburg at 90 dlg; 1\$820—1\$830 on New York at sight. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at the extreme of 27 016—27116. Sovereigns closed with laryers at 8\$300 sellers at 8\$940.

February 5.—The market was firm at unchanged official rates. Business was reported in bank steiling at 27/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 p116, 27% and 27 1116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\\$100, sellers at 8\\$300.

Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88900, sellers at 88900. February 6.—No change in official rates, but the maylet was handly so firm. Dusiness was reported in bank sterling at 73½ ditect and at 27916 fiour second hands, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 27916—27116. Sowereigns said at 8800, and closed with buyers at this price sellers at 88900.

Price season aggyor.

February 7.—Flere weie still no changes in rates at the Lanks. Business was doing in a small way at 27½ bank sterling direct, and at 27½ from second hards, and brokers quoted commercial at 27½—27 1116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 85900, sellers at 85950.

February 8.—Official rates are sail 273/4-271/2 on London, 315-317 on Paris and 488-431 on Hamburg at 90 de \$820-1889 on New York at sight. The market was reported very quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 27 910-27 1116. Sovereigns closed with bryers at \$8500, sellers at \$8500.

Vehruary 9.—Rates at the banks are unchanged. Something was doing in bank sterling at 27/4−27/8, latter from second hands and commercial was again quoted at 27/4−27 1111.6. Sovereiqus closed with buyers at 87900, sellens at 88970.

February 11.—All the bankers, with the exception of the English Bank, are drawing at 27½ on London. There is very litcle money oftening and the market is steady. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 916—2754.

-The Phosphato de Cal company has made a call of to\$
per share payable up to the 28th inst.

—The S. João da Barra e Campos navigation company has declared a dividend of 12\$ per share payable on the 15th inst.

The União Commercial dos Varegistas insurance company in 1888 carned 61,039\$325 of premiums, paid 15,714\$ losses and distributed 25,000\$ among the shareholders.

Rumors are current that negotiations for the sale of the keopoldina railway are re-commenced, and great activity in the shares has been shown during the past week.

Feb. 11th, 1009.]	
The telegraphic news of the serior the Montevidean company that propose company here leads to a belief that the consummated.	he business will not be
The Banea Credito Real do Brazil share, 20 per cent., payable up to the sing of the shareholders is called for a proposition for the issue of the 2ml series	rard inst., and a meet the 25th to consider a s of shares.
—On the 6th the Progresso Industrial organized by the election of Srs. Estev sident of the Banco Rural e Hypothed da Fonseen, director of the Banco Inte Xavier Cameiro as directors.	no Jose da Suva, pre- cario. Manoel Moreira

3,5

Anvier Cameiro as directors.

—The Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial company sold out to the Nacional de Creétie e Olinas Publicas company of Money teviden for \$\$5,000,000 to Urugunyan gold coin, payatle \$\$1,500,000 topon signing the contract of sale, and \$\$5,000,000 in monthly payments upon which 5 per cent, per anuma interest will be due.

Gold co	oins.	O Paiz the Mint coined	53,590\$000
Silver	do	500 TS	1 22,301 500
· do	do	1\$	99,258 000
		2\$	1,493,576 000
Nickel		50 rs	7,648 800
do	do	100 rs	147,900 000
do	do	200 15	157,700 000
		Total	2,081,974\$300

ENGLISH	BANK	OF	RIO	DE	JANEIK	υ,
	. L	MI	red			
Capital, 5	0,000 Shr	res r	ıt £ 20	,	\$1,000,000	

do pain np	500,000
Reserve Find	
BALANCE SHEET, 3157	r January, 1889.
Asset	
1 nn.called	

Longs, gnaranteed accounts, etc. Bills receivable. Securities for loans, accounts current, etc Smalry accounts. Cash	7,813,073 1,623,603 2,633,473 1,541,859 1,076,596	175 130 476 704
Liabilities.	-314-3123	"

Capital	8,888,888	888
Deposits in account enrrent	309,541	
do do with notice	1,659,131	
do fixed maturity and by bills	3,487,408	
Securities for advances and on deposit	2,597,280	
Bills payable	272,950 36,192	
ilo depasited		
Similry accounts		_
E. & O. E.	19,465,956	igga
Rio de Janeiro, 6th February, 1889.		
Pt. P., High Roule of Rio de Inneiro.	Limited.	

J. S. Lambley, acting Manager, II. Scott, for Accountant

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Assets.	889.

Capital, nn-called	6,600,740	000
Bills disconned	2,043,926	
Current accounts,	8,863,185	750
Public funds	2,1182,1347	130
do deposited ahroad	3,202,814	gro
Shares and debentures	1,397,395	боо
Sundry branches	1,824,002	
Sundry agencies	1,142,846	310
Values deposited	16,383,233	790
Directors' gnarantee	140,000	000
Sundry accounts	1,566,372	300
Bills receivable	1,807,815	320
Bank of Brazil	1,000,000	000
Cash	2,944,789	140
	51,000,1485	940
Liabilities.		

	Salegelide	21-
Liabilities.		
Capital, subscribed	20,000,000	6000
Reserve fund	350,000	000
Profits in suspense	300,000	
do carried forward	. 171,934	
Deposits, without interest	62,828	
do in account current and with notice	7,136,628	660
do fixed maturity	2,009,277	
Sundry guarantees, etc	16,383,233	
Sumiry branches	2,262,236	220
Sundry agencies	203,428	
Bills payable	33,150	520
Similry accounts	2,063,425	960
Dividends, balance	24,004	700
	51,000,148	\$940

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th February, 1889.

Manael Sulgado Zeuka, Vice-president.

K. W. Sefton, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

T-	ebrnary 4.					
101	Five per cent.	apıdio	es		дбо	
100	hyp. notes Ban	co Pr	edial		6	7 %
10	Banco do Comn	iercio			227	000
60	do				228	000
25	Banco Delcrede	re			2∤6	000
35	Banco Rural				287	000
15	do				288	000
40	do		••••		290	000
Too	Leopoidina R.R	. x su	bsad		132	000
500	do	su	bs. h. o. s	28th	23	000
100	tlo		do		23	500
100	do		do		24	000
100	Brazileira ile N	avega	ção		307	000
200	do		b, o. 28t	h	310	000
250	Nacional	do	10th		242	000
				11		

	. THE	RIC	NEWS,
	rnary 5.	160 ono	MARKET F
500\$ G	olil Loan, 1868, 6% 1	11.8 0; 230 000	Expor
33 .	do 4 series	50 000	Coffee,- The market has been only about 40,000 bags being 10p
4	do	68 000	hags were shipped, it would appe
200		rcminm	of the eaffee purchased thring shore. Brokers have not chang
250 37 B	do h o, 30 Mar, 40\$	do 60 000	is reported steady. Receipts for increased, amounting to 93,136
70	do	61 000	the preceiling week and 93,286
	eb Campos and Camagola R.R	185 000 23 500	Stocks show an increase of ner possible that a good part of this inc
200 400	dodo	24 500 24 500	ing shipment. We have had no t the abouth continues and the "
500	do h. o, 28th	24 500	with omninous shakings of the l
400 50 Å	Jacahé and Campos R.R	25 000 87 000	not only neccessary for the gr
200 100 d	do b.o, 30 Mar leb, Sorocahana R.R, 100\$,	90 1100 83 %	cereals. The probability now i be reduced as to the 1889-90 erop
50 5	S. Christovão tramway	260 000	Shipments since our last repo
		243 000 150 000	36,375 hags for the Un 8,878 ,, En — ,, Cap 6,224 ,, Els
	Irriary 6.		
, 200\$	do	960 000 95½ %	51,447 hags. For the same time the dail custom house amount to
	Gold Loan, 1879, 4½ 1/0	,010 000 8 910	custom house amount to 18,247 bags for the Un
100	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 6% do [gold 5%]	73½ 00 81 500	24,841 ,, En 2,169 ,, Cn
48 100]	Baneo do Brazil,	252 000	040 (t E.IS
30	do	253 000 254 000	45,903 hings. The vessels cleared with coff
45Q	Banco Internacional, 2 series, b. o. 30 Mar. 40\$	premina	United States: Feb. 5 New Orleans Brstr.
	Banco Popular	ro6 000	Eucabe:
50	Ranco União de Creditodo	61 000 61 500	Feb. 4 Hamburg Ger str H 9 Burtleaux Fr str Occ Klsewhere:
100	do h. o. 28th	62 000	
128 60	Leopoldina R R, x subs,do	132 500	Feh. 7 River Plate Arg str. 7 do Br str. 9 do Fr str. C
50 700	do subsdo	23 000 24 000	United States:
100	do	24 250 25 000	New York, New Orle.ms
2,388 1,500	do b, o, June,	25 000	Europe:
1,582	Macahé and Campos R.R	86 500 87 000	
100	iloili 30 Mar	90 000	'
500 180	ilo do	90 501	River Plate
200 250	do do	244 000	, i
80	Docas D. Pedro II	100 000	1
8 8	Cebrnary 7. Guld Loan, 1879, 43/2 %	1,005 000	Washed 5\$ Superior
200 215	Hyp. notes Bauco C. Real the Brazil 69ic	73½ % 67 %	Good first 5
100	Banco do Brazil, b.o 28th	254 000	Good second 5
33	Banco Commercial, last series Banco Internacional, b. o. 50 Mar	52 000 273 000	Comtagin
50 400	do 2 seriesdo b, o. 30 Mar. 39\$		Stocks were this morning .
100	do do 40\$	da 62 00	Vessels loadu
318 325	Banco União de Credito	62 00	do Br str Hugurli
100	do do	1,37 00	London Blg str Tycho B
150	do b. o. 28thdo do	137 00	Curitale
907	do subs	23 000	a l do amil Genoa Ital
150 250	do b o, 28th	23 00	Cape Town Br lng Muna
550 28	do do	24 00 185 00	
200	Macahé and Campos R. R. b. o 28th do b. o. 30 Mar	90 00 92 00	
25	S. Christovilo tramway	260 00	Stock, 1st I do 2nd Average pu do Ge Exchange
50 1	Confiança Industrial mill	230 00	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
10 h	nyp notes Banco Predial		esst hand ad do price (Good; ge on I
5 40	Banco do Brazil		Ordi
21 100	Banco Internacional	267 Ou	o son mary
400	· do h. o. 28th	270 00	ret hands
20 16	do b. o. 30 Mardo 2 series	, 166 00	o 2 8 2
190	Banco Unito de Credito	. 62 00 . 137 00	0
144	dodo	140 00	0
100	do b. n. 28th		0 2 4 5 to
100 540	do subs		0 C H 75 TE 123
710	do b. o. 28th	. 24 00	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
150 600	Macahé and Campos, R.R. h. o. 28 Mar do b. o. 30 Mar	92 00	0 0 2 3 4 5
100	do do	92 50 93 00	
200 100	do do do Nacional de Navegação, b. o. 28th	93 50	× 0 % 75 5 1 396
1	February 9.		÷
30 200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 69		20,319 34,185 34,150 8,150 7,750 27,750
30	Banco do Commercio	230 00	
67	Banco Internacional	. 268 ac	250 150 142
100	do 2 series	. 107 O	
400	doBanco Popular		po "
500	do b. o. 30 June	. 115 00	200
120	Leopoldina R.R. subs	. 24 0	
150	do b, o. 28th	24 5	20
540			1 1 1 1 1 20
100	do do	. 91 5	00 -
300	do do do do de de de Minas R.R	93 5	00
25	Carris Urbanos tramway	. 250 0 244 0	00 1 1 1 1 1
205		• 250 0 • 198 0	00

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th February, 1889

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee, -The market has been quiet during the post week, may have upon the post length of the As about 50,000 angs were shipped, it would appear that a considerable amount of the coffee purchased during the proceeding week is still on thee. Brukers have not changed quotations and the market is reported steady. Receipts for the week are considerable moreoned, amounting to 93,15 bigs, ngainst 7,645 kaps for the preceding week and 93,286 hags, for the week before, Stocks show an increase of nearly 4,000 begs, that its resolution working shipment. We have had no favourable change of weather, the thenth continees and the "bills" point to might sky with omitions shakings of the head. There is no doubt that the matter is becoming sciuins, heavy and continued rains are not only necessary for the growing coffee, but also for the bereads. The prelability now is that estimates for Rio must be forbered as to the Riso-pot crop. Shipments since our last teport have hear:

Shipments since our last	report have been:
8,878	: United States Europe Cape of Good Hupe
6,224 ,,	Elsenhere
51,447 hags.	•
For the same time the	ilaily foreign clearances at the

18,24 7 24,841 2,169 646	bags for th	te United States Enrape Cape of Good Hape Essewhere	
45,903	hags.		
The vessels o		a coffee are:	
United Sta	tesi		$b\alpha_i$
G 1 NT	0.1 - 11	Manuface	

	a States:	bags
Feb. 5	New Orleans Br str Newdon	1,794
	rope:	
Feb. 4	Hamburg Ger str Hamburg Bordeaux Fr str Orduoque	3,600
Klser	shere :	
Feh. 7	River Plate Arg str Albado Br str Albab	646 138
Since th	e 1st inst, the clearanees have been :	
United		bags
	ms	19,912
Europe	1	- 31 3 -
Hamlmrg Lomlon .	3,609 2,500	

Lordon 2,500 Bouleaux	
Elsenhere :	6,11
River Plate	1,70
	27,7

The market is reported:	stendy at the fallor	
	per 10 kilos.	per arcaba.
	5\$180— 6\$200 nominal	7\$600— 9\$100 nominal
merior	do	ılo
eaplar first	5 720- 5 920	8 100-8 700

ood first	do	do	
egular first	720- 5 920	8 100-8 700	
	450- 5 720	8 000- 8 400	
	5 1 10- 5 380	7 5ma- 7 1300	
	360- 5 040	6 100-7 400	
apitaria	nominal	nominal	
scolha	do	do	ı
Stocks were this morning	estimated to	he ahout 444,000	ı

bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to tout.	Bags.	
New York Ger str Calania	14,500	
do Br str Hegarth	28,300	
dn Strius	18,000	
London Blg str Tycho Brake	17,300	
do and Antwerp Br str Elbe	4,000	
Hamhnrg Ger str Bahla	3,500	
do a Cavilyba	1,00-1	
Marseilles Fr sh Provente	3,000	
tio and Genoa Ital str Independente		
Trieste Aust str Aledusu		
Genon Ital str San Gettardo	_	
Cape Town Br Ing Mundaco	3,000	
144		

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANKIRO.

ж			C	OFI	V ZS /	24.7	K A	0 1	m	JA	V /L /	nυ,		
56 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Freight per steamer, 5% primage.	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	Average piece Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st hands,	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	Elsawhere	Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States	Reccipis bags	
00	l 30 c	27 9lz6	7\$750	8#150	;	426,123	544	3.635	26	:	3.609	:	27,799	Feb. 4
00	30 c	275%	7.750	8,150	:	426,907	602	5.954	574	:	1	5,580	6,738	Feb. 5
00	300	27%	7.750	8,150	;	439, 431	11,396	5,360	1,207	;	1	4,153	17,884	Feb. 6
	30 C	2756	7.750	8,130	;	434,185	20,319	15,250	422	:	793	12,035	8,004	Feb. 7 Feb. 8
00	30 C	2756	7.750	8,150	:	435, 501	11,042	10,318	289	:	1,900	8, 129	13,637	Fcb. 8
000	30 C	2754	7.750	8, 150	;	435,712	2,000	12,960	3,906	:	2,376	6,478	13,168	Feb. 9
000 000	-	;	1	;	;	443,618	,	1	;	:	;	;	7.906	Feb. 2
000 000 000 000	:	:	:	ł	;	;	48,891	60,994	6,909	:	10,471	43,614	123,986	Totals since 18t Feb.
	-	}.	1	:	:	1	;	2,586,637	119,716	69,033	855,563	1,542,503	3,006,275	Totals since isi July

DAILY COFFER REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York reganling pasition and quotations of the Caffee market.

ies ^.	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 11	
Stock this morning use hands, oags	424,000 1	425, ooc †	437,0001	432,000 1	433,000 t	441,000†	
do do and hands	:	:	:	;	:	:	
inis vesterday.	27,000	7,000	18,000	8,000	11,000	21,000 *	
do Santos	12 000	14,000	10,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	
9	:	6,000	4,000	12,000	8,000	:	
do Europe	3,000	;	:	1,000	2,000	:	
of the m	steady	sieady	firm	firm	steady	steady	
Exchange on London, commercial	1	:	;	;	:	,	
Steamer freight U. States	:	1	;	;	;	:	
Prices: Regular 15:, per 10 kilos expenses	:	:	:	:	:	;	
and freight by steamer	:	1	:	1	:	;	
do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	:	1	;	;	1	;	
and freight by steamer				:		:	
* Receipts for 2 days. † Stock in 1st and 2nd hands.							

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

, F	ebruary 4th.
Shipments for United States thring the week.	43,000 hugs
ilo fur Emrape etc. do ilo	20,000 11
Sailing elearances for the United States	
Steamer elearnnecs do (4)	
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	22,000 11
Freights by steamer	30 c & 5"ii
ilo sail	
Steamers loading for United States	2

	os this mmaing				
Sales for Um	ted States daria	ig we	ek	34,000	11
do	Enrope	ម្រា		57,000	
Shipments to	United States	do			-
do	Emope '	do		48,000	O.
Market firm:	Good Average.		 	5\$	6110
Steamersland	ing for United	State	S		2

1	<i>February</i> 9th.
Shipments for United States during the week.	37,000 lugs
do for Europe etc. do do .	15,000
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clemannes do [4]	2,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	
Freights by steamer	30 1 8c 500
ılo sail	_
Steamers landing for United States	4

	Stockat San rosthis	morning, 1st	and and hands	304,000	lags
	Sales for United Stn	tesdaring w	eck	36,000	
	do Europe	do.		40,000	
	Shipments to United	States do.	ı steamer,	20,000	
	ilo	hy sail		_	-
	до Епторс	ılo.		414,000	
l	Market from a Good Stempers loading for	Average		54	700
	Steamers loading for	United Sta	tes	1	

Imports.

Imports,

The markets have shown a fair mount of insine's doing, although vessels are making long trips and receipts are small, our moderate. The flour market is reported active; receipts of foreign are small, while the local mills have been meeting a demand from smuthern purts of flozil for their flour. There are no receipts of pine, the cango of Pitch referred to in our last has been said and the markets are from. Kenosene has decidedly improved and the feeling in the market is good, Lard remains from, but quotations are mechanged. Codificient improve, and the market is very steady; delers, however, after their quotations hat slightly. Receipts of Indian Com from the River Plate have again been large and the market is rather lower. the market is rather lower.

Flour .- Receipts since our last report have been :

Procida, from New York.	
Sumiry brands	5,476 brls.
Sales and withdrawals for the same time are alm	uit 6,300 lirks.
and stock in first hands is estimated to be:	
2,500 hrls. American	
2.000 Trieste	

1,500 a River	Plate
6,000 brls.	
rs report the market acti	ve, at the following quotations:
Triesto	16\$000-16\$500
Richmond 181	nominal

Broke

Richmond 181	nominal
do 2mil	do
Baltimore 1st	17 000-17 250
de 2mil	nominal
Western & Int.	16 300-17 000
Chili	nominat
River Plate	14 750-t5 250
New Zealand	บอบเมลา
City Mills	12 750-15 750

Pitch Pinc.—There are no receipts since our last report. The cargo per Guldrega, 493,075 feet, from Branswick was solid at about 378 soo per doz. and we may quote the narriest stendy at this quotation.

White Pinc.—Receipts nil and the market is still firm at

110-115 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—We have had no receipts, and brokers report the market firm, with red deals quoted at 35\$000—30\$000 per doz. and white at 13\$000. The Loraping from Husum has since arrived.

Spruce Pine.-Nathing whatever to report.

Kerosene.-Receipts are 17.500 cases per Procide from New York. The market has improved during the week, and we may quote at 5\\$700-5\\$800 per case.

Lard.—The Provida brings 100 kegs from New York Quotations are unchanged at 370—380 rs. per lb. at which the market is firm-

Cement.—Receipts are 838 bils, per Aina from Hamling, Brokers quote the market inichanged at 6\$500—6\$600 for Bitish, 5\$800—6\$200 for German and 6\$800—7\$000 for

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations nominal at 470
—500 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal —Receipts are

2,419 tons per Joseph trom Cardiff 1,699 ,, Chrysolite do

t, 699 , Chrysathr in to companies to companies. Codfish.—Receipts are 2,505 tubs per Ageneria from Graspe and 1,076 cases per Christika from Hamburg. The demand has improved and the market is very steady, with a stock estimated at 23,000 packages, and tubs quoted at 22\$000—26\$000, cases at 26\$000—21\$000; all of these prices nre at retail.

Bran.—No receipts of foreign, which is nominally quoted at 2\$600-2\$800 per bag.

Hay .- Receipts are 2,200 hales by steamers from the Rive and we may continue to quote at 100-115 rs per

Indian Corn .- Receipts since our last report, from the River Plate, have been

Quotations are about nuchanged at 4\$600--5\$000 per lag for River Plate unize, and native, Penedo, is quoted at about 4\$600--4\$800 per bag.

Rice.—The only receipts are a few thousand hags via Europe, and the quetations, from dealers in lots, are unchagned at 8\$200 -8\$400 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 6.

NewCASTLE via Hull.—Fr ship Mentana: 1,023 tons; Guguen: 52 ds; wheat to Rio Flour Mil's & Granaries. OPORTO—Port by Bon Sorte; 202 tons; Term: 43 ds; smulries to Costa Sindes & Co.

FEB, 7.

Caster—Br by Agenoria; 167 tons; Mason; 62 ds; codifsh to Magalhifes & Pistos.

Castoper—Br ship: 7505/h; 1,512 tons; Nichols; 44 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

Macan—Nor the Pagnic; 259 tons; Kundsen; 28 ds; salt to Karl Valish & Co.

Aracajn'-Port ing Costa Lobo; 317 tons; Santos; 7 ds: sundries to Costa Simões & Co. FEB. 8.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Chrysolite; 1,098 tons; Hansen; 55 ds; coa to Wilson Sons & Co.

Operto -Port bk Triumpho; 474 tons; Evangelista; 38 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co. Macao-Swed ing Nautilus; 192 tons; Andersen; 19 ds; salt to W. R. McNiven.

ATTO:

Husum—Nor ble Lanspring; 488 tons; Schive; 102 ds; pin to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS FEBRUARY 4.

BARBADOS-Ger lug Margarethe: 241 tons; Gerhold; bal-

FFB. 5. CARDIFF-Br bk Buteshire; 967 tons; Steele: ballast

FEB. 7.

ARACAJU-Br bk Alice M. Craig: 37. tons; Johnson PARANAGUA'--- Not by Bants; 202 tons; Andersen; similaies

FEB 8.

SANDY-HOOK-Br ship Annie Gondey; 1,135 tons; Sanders,

MACEIO'-Nor bk y R. D.: 399 tons: Abrahamsen; do. FEB, o.

PERNAMBUCO—Br Ing Seutinel; 496 tons; Morrell; ballast. Santa Catharina—Port bk Humildade; 312 tons; Teixeira, do.

FEB 10.

ENSACOLA-Amer bg Stacey Clark; 374 tons; Whitney; hallast.

hallast. Mobile—Briship San Stefano: 1215 tons: Bent; do. Jamaica—Ger bk Adeline; 529 tons: Biet; do.

-Aust str Timavo, for the River Plate, touched here on the 9th for coals, and proceeded on her voyage

-A decree dated on the 9th inst authorizes the Nord deutscher Lloyd company of Bremen to transact business in

-ftal str Caffaro, arrived here Dec. 15th, with shaft damaged, completed repairs and proceeded on her voyage to Duokirk on the 6th inst.

Duokik on the 6th inst.

—A telegram dated on the 7th, and published here on the 10th states that It blk Premier blackeasie was lost at hijmits, 15 miles to the north of Rio Gaade do Sul, and that the master and steward were drowned; 5 of the crew were saved. The Premier blackeasie was in ballast from Rosario for

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA BARRADOS-Nor hig Kimt Alfsen

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

The charter reported during the week are: Br lng Mandara, coffee to Cape-Town, £300 Nor bg Kjardan, matte. Paranagad and River Plate, 1 real and Braz. bg. Azambija general eago to Roo Grande do Sh. 1, 2006. Ger str Cart. Woermann, at the River Plate was chattered here to load cotton at Permanthuso for Liverpool at 3116 d

Freights-steamer:

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. 14 Jan. 16 Jan 16 Jan. 31 Dec. 28 Dec. 13 Jan 18 Jan. 8 Ian. 17 Oct. 9 Dec. 30 Nov Hermann Lehwikhil. Gensech Hibernich Gaspe

Julia Rellins Beltimore Gaspe

Julia Rellins Beltimore Marveilles Koldinghni Campana Kanthira Campana Kanthira Liverpool Karl Harveilles Koldinghni Campana Kanshira Cardiff Korsene Liverpool Karl Newcastle King Centra. Cardiff Lapsing. San Francis Laise Burvill. Cardiff Lapsing. San Francis Laise Palmouth Lady Lugar. Cardiff Lapsing. Cardiff Lapsing. Cardiff Harvie van Oldendorp Liverpool Barrian Opation Harviel Cardiff Marvie van Oldendorp Liverpool Barrian Opato Patria Marviel Marviel Cardiff Marvie van Oldendorp Cardiff Marvie van Oldendorp Cardiff Marvie van Oldendorp Cardiff Marvie van Oldendorp Cardiff Newman Hall. Cadiff Newman Hall. Cadiff Newman Hall. Cadiff Perince Graderick Newport Privacilla Cardiff Patria Opato Perince Cardiff Privacilla Baltimore Resetts Smith Penascola Cardiff Privacilla Baltimore Resetts Smith Penascola Cardiff Reciprosity Cardiff Reciprosity Cardiff Reciprosity Cardiff Privacilla Baltimore Cardiff Reciprosity Cardiff Privacilla Baltimore Cardiff Reciprosity Cardiff Privacilla Cardiff Squirrel. Cardiff Glaspow Union des Chargeurs Cardiff Glaspow Glaspow Glaspow Glaspow Gardiff Glaspow Glasp 8 Dec rs Jan 13 Jan ıı Jan 13 Dec. 28 Nov 13 Jan 27 Dec 1 Dec Sguivel.
Tranung
Union des Chargeurs
Uria des Chargeurs
Uria
Vancouwer
Fege
Victorine
Win A Marburg
William William Wright
Zeno
Z. Ring Newport Pensacola Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

14 Dec

DATE	NAME	"НВКЕ РНОМ	CONSIGNETTO
555556666678888899999990100	Tychu Brahe Blg J. W. Taylor Br	River Plate 4d Genora' 25d Santos 20d do 20h Hamburg' 23d Sut'pton', 95d Liverpool' 26d Valparaiso' 3d P. Alegre' 8d Rosario' 9 d Bahia Blanca' 30d Genoa' 28d Hamburg' 40d Liverpool 20d River Plate 35d Santes 21d	E. Johnston & C. Notion, M'w & C. do A. Fiorita H, Stoltz & C. F. Mazon & E. Johnston & C. Royal Mail W. & C. Norton, M'w & C. Norton, M'w & C. Norton, M'w & C. Norton, M'w & C. Walter, H. & C. Norton, Al'w & C. E. J. whiston & C. E. J. Johnston & C. E. J. Johnston & C. E. J. Minston & C. Royal Mail Mess. Maritimes Mess. Maritimes Mess. Maritimes & C. Royal Mail Mess. Maritimes Mess. Mess. Maritimes Mess. Maritimes Mess. Maritimes Mess. M

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
	Héarn Fr 5 Hamburg Gr 5 Hermann Gr 6 V. de Ceará Fr 6 S. Mantino Ital 6 V de S. Nicolar 6 Caffaro Ital 6 Newton Br 7 Acmeagna Br 7 Acmeagna Br 8 J. W. Taylor Br 8 J. W. Taylor Br 9 Matapan Fr 9 Congo Fr 9 Aurato Br 9 Procida Gr 9 Cunitiba Gr	Marseilles* Hamburg* Bremen* Havre* River Plate Santos Dunkirk New Orleans Liverproof* Porto Alegre* Antwerp* River Plate Bordeanx* Marseilles* River Plate do* Santos do	Sundries do do do do do Same cargo Coffee Sundries do
1	i Orénaque Fr	Bordeaux*	do

' Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

NAMK	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNET
American bk Yamoyden				Phipps Bros. & C
Argentine bk Zulmira	866	Jan. 10	Brunswick.	W.Guimarães & C
British bl ZebimaGoudey bk Magnificent sp Vandmara hg Mandara hg Carricks sp Warsaw bk Temple Bar bk Kelvm bk Wolfe sp Pn Alexandra bk Minden bk Clandine sp Charlie Baker sp Northumbta	1097 1283 1367 104 340 1347 897 1098 948 1281	16 19 20 21	Santos St. John Cardiff	To order W. Guimarães & C Norton, M'w & C Lage & Irmão
lug St. John bg Baltic bk S. J. Bogart sp Joseph bg Agenoria	248 438 836 1542 167	Feb. 1 2 7 7	Cardiff Liverpool Arêa Br'ca S. Nicolas Bs. Aires Cardiff Gaspe	B. Rodrignes & C Watson, R. & C To order J. de Souza & C In distress Mess. Maritimes Magalhães & B.
	295 119	Dec. 17 Jan. 25	Copen'gen Macáo	C. Hecksher & C To order
				Wilson Sons & C Rio Flour Mills
bk Rohilla sch Ora	985 119	Jan. 19	P. Angusta Campana	Rio Flour Mills M. Nothmann &C
Merroegiau bk Aiica. bk Imperator. bk Bondevennes. bg Hern. hk Understein big Hern. his Lan.	621 575 435 291 656 292 1587 786 786 213 327 487 714 245 259 488	Jan. 3 4 15 18 19 200 21 22 23 30 Feb. 1 3 3 7 7 8 8	Brnnswick, Brnnswick, Brnnswick, Mac6o Brnnswick, Mac6o Brnnswick, Memel Cardiff Cardiff Liveppool S. Nicolas Baradeiro. Cardiff Rosario. Ilrunswick, Campana, Mac6o Cardiff Husum,	Phipps Bros. & C. Phipps Bros. & C. Phipps Bros. & C. L. Caryulho & C. L. Caryulho & C. L. Caryulho & C. G. Hecksher & C. G. Hecksher & C. Wilson Soms & C. J. & Sonuza & C. J. de
Partinguese bk Leonor, bg Tentativa hig Veritas lik Margarida, bg Victoria, bg Mariahas Ibg Olindia, bg Ban Sonte, cast Lobo bk Trinmpho, Aussen bk Big Aina, Syewitsh bk Engenia, Sewitsh	446 253 189 393 180 260 377 202 347 474	Nov.14 Jan. 7 14 21 26 Feb. 1 6	Macáo Desterro, Bs. Aires Bs. Aires Cadiz Oporto S Cath'rina Oporto Oporto Aracajú Oporto Cardiff Hamburg	Jm. Marinho A. M. Marinhas Braga, Boa & C Veiga Pinto & C Zenha & Silveira M. Marinhas & C Martins & M. Jr. Costa Simões & C Costa Simões & C Costa Simões & C Wilson Sons & C H. Stoltz & C
	691 192		I IS OSOPIO	G. Gudgeon& C

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomsen & Co's Market Report, dates Fannary 31st.

From Meters. Thanten & Co's Market Report, dated Jastuary 3xtl.

Since the 3xt ulto supplies of cattle have been very moderate, chiefly owing to the muscully heavy rains, which have been prevailing here throughout the mouth and which up to the present, have not yet cased. The roads and rivers in the interior have become quite intransitable, for which reason, a great many troops on the way are being detained and it will require at least a fortaight of good dry weather to enable estancières to send fresh supplies of cattle to nuréet. Killings during the mouth amount to about 43,000 head, it all for the senson to about \$5,000, against 70,000 head, it all for the senson to about \$5,000, against 70,000 head, it all for the senson to about \$5,000, against 70,000 head, it all for the senson to about \$5,000, against 70,000 head, it all for the senson to about \$5,000, against 70,000 head, it all for the senson to about \$5,000, against 70,000 head, it for the senson to about \$5,000, against 70,000 head, it for the say one and the senson to a state of the senson the senson to a state of the

steamer freight and commission. Supplies from the interior have been small and we estimate the disposable stocks of hides at Pelotas at about 50,000, including at least 16,000

KIPS.

Horzehair—has heen less sought after and the nominal value is 680 rs. per kilo, equal to about 23/s tg, per kilo, f. o. b. with freight and commission. Stocks are very

1. 0. b. with reight and commission. Stocks are very moderate Wool—has continued in good demand at 5\$000 for in-washed Creevila, 6\$700—6\$800 for inwashed Meetina and 7\$600 per 15 kilos, for inwashed fine wood; which prices are fixely being offered by the factory established here. Bone-ash—A few cargoes of new season have been sold at prices which have not tanispired.
Exports of hides since 1st Jan.

	1889	,	1888		
Europe United States	salted 28,033 —	<i>dry</i> 23,112 22,827	\$alted 5,755	dry 5,270 16,88	

SANTOS.

Messrs. Naumann, Gepp & Co write under date of the 1st. February:

recovery.

Cornery:

Market has been steady throughout the past month, the United States having been a good customer for the hard kinds ausuitable for Europe with which our stock continues to be well supplied. The better grades are still carce and dear.

scarce and dear.

The 188-y-90 crop is not expected to yield over 1, 500,000 bags, but the balance carried over from the present crop will probably give us an available supply of about that

amount.

We do not expect this month receipts to exceed 250,000 bags. During the month past the average was 9,017 bags, against 3,590 bags in 1858 and 4,966 bags in 1859. From 1st July 10 date they reach 1,507,200 bags.

Stock in first and second finads amounts to 306,000 bags. Londing 137,000 bags.

The clearances have been;

United States: New York..... 73:547 Europe : 149,444 Rio and coast..... 110 223, 101

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for seven months of

DESTINATION	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87
United States	Bags.	Bags,	Bags,
New York	232 863	100 361	302 222
Balumore	2 117	-9- 30.	302 222
Hampton Roads f. o	7		•••
Sandy Hook f.o	.,		••
Richmond	1		
Charleston			••
Savanuah			
Mobile			
New Orleans			1 880
Galveston		••	
Port Eads f. o			
t of the factor			
Total	234 980	1 190 361	304 102
Епроря		-	
Channel f. o	4 000	19 848	47 901
Havie	351 050	137 813	371 808
Antwerp	205 861	71 423	171,165
Northol Europe & Baltic	372 929	197 201	335 266
England	12 662	10 114	74 468
Bordeaux	200	10 114	74 400
Lisbon t. o	*	5 000	
Gibraltar f.o.	. ,	5 000	24 350
Portngg	1980		4 652
Mediterranean	147 179	81 441	5
			193 443
Total	1,093 895	522 840	1,223 648
ELSHWHERE »			
Canada	7		
Cape of Good Hope			
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast.			
Rio and coast	602	2 595	4 622
	-	- 575	
Total	602	2 595	4 622
United States	234 980	190 361	304 102
Europe	1,093 895	522 840	1,223 648
Elsewhere	602	2 595	
	002	2 595	4 622
Totals	1,329 477	715 796	1,532 372

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for Janua

1880 7888

DESTINATION	1009	1500	1887
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	73 547	45 638	71 751
Baltimore			, , , , , ,
Hampton Roads f.c		1	
Sandy Hook f.o	1]	
Richmond	:		
Charleston	1		
Savannah			
Mobile	.,		
New Orleans			
Galveston			
Port Eads f. o			
Total	73 547	45 638	71 75I
EUROPE.			
Channel t. o			17 700
Havie	51 967	12 131	57 405
Autwerp	12 957	19 637	15 421
North of Europe & Baltic	55 429	38 755	47 593
England	6 150	1 000	
Bordeaux			
Lishon t. o			4 000
Gibraltar t.o			••
Portugal		1	1
Mediterranean	22 941	8 408	24 648
Total	149 444	79 93 I	166 767
ELSEWNERE			
Canada		/	
Cape of Good Hope		1	
Australia. River Plate & West Coast			
River Plate & West Coast			
Rio and coast	110	154	1 252
Total	210	154	1 252
United States	73 547	45 638	71 751
Emope	149 444	79 931	166 767
Elsewhere	110	154	1 252
Totals	223 101	125 723	239 770

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 9th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.					BANKS.									
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %0	Denomination	Nonvival value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital fisht up	Reserve Innd	Name	Dividend pahl	Nominal volue	Last sule	Closing quotations
381,476, 100\$ 119,600 19,838,500 35,879,500 1,105,000	Jan — July do Apr. — Oct Quarterly	5 4 6 41/2 5	Apolices	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$ (,000 1,000	958\$000 1,118 000 1,005 000	956\$000— 958\$000 1,116 000—1,125 000 1,008 000—1,010 000	2,000,000\$ 4,400,000 33,100,000 500,000	500,000\$ 1,115,001 33,000,140 176,490	30,477\$ 7,218,590	RIO DR JANBIRO Anxiliar Brasilianische Brazil	9\$000—Jan 89 8 000—Jan 89 2 000—Jan 80	200\$ 200	200\\$000 252 010 27 000	
PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.							12,000,000	11,045,524	2,337,975 1,138,000	Commercial do Rio de Jan. do » series Commercia	10 000 ~ Jan, 89 633 — Jan, 89 9 000 - Jan, 89	2:10	240 HOH 52 0HO 230 000	233#000—240 000 230 H00—231 000
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rute %	Provinces	Naminal vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations	20,000,000 2,000,000 £1,000,000	1,487,600 2,000,000 £500,000	127,719 151,000 (140,000	do 4 series	4 001 Jan, 89 5 % Jan, 89 12 001 Jan, 89 6s—Dec. 88	£10	150 000 80 000 236 000 110 000	235 000
287,900\$ 8,011,300	Jan. —July	6-8 6-7	Alagoas	11161	81 0/11		6,000,000 20,000,000 £1,250,000	6,000,1110 13,399,260 ,625,000	350,000 350,000 £325,000	Industrial e Mercantil	6 000—Jan, 80 11 000—Jan, 80 2 200—Jan, 80 8s—Oct, 88	2110 70	273 1601 107 0110	171 000-175 000 208 000-270 000 107 000-108 000
282,800 30,800 1,023,800 199,000 5,826,000	Jan. —July Jan. —July Jan. —July	7 5-6 8	Goyaz	1,001\$	100 1/0		1,000,000 4,000,000 10,000,000 4,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 10,000,000 1,192,120	3,229 158,690 2,650,520 72,125	Popular Predial Rural e Hypothecario União de Credito	2 100-Jan. 85 6 1101-Jan. 85 10 000-Jan. 86 1 000-Mar. 86	200	105 000 60 000 288 000 62 000	
3, 194, 200 173, 850 730, 603 7,624, 400	Jan. —July Jan. — July	· 8 9 8 5-7 6	Pará Paranhyba Paraná Pernambuco Pinuby	=	101 11/11	101 11111111111111111111111111111111111	2,1100,000\$ 5,1000,1100	1,000,000 2,1100,001	9,987\$ 166,848	PROVINCIAL Commercial, S. Paulo Credito Real do do 2 series do			75 000 61 100 10 500	
8,081,500 27,800 3,266,822 132,600	Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 8 6 7 6	Rio de Janeira. Rio Grande do Norte. do Sul Santa Catharina S. Paulo	200\$—500\$ 1,000\$ —	9856 0/0		1,400,400 1,0101,400 1,010,400 1,000,100	835,710 1,1410,1411 296,341 713,500	15,000 500,000 2,258 6 ₆ 170	Lavoura do Mercautil, Santos Popular, S. Paula Territorial, Minas			21 0 000 31 000 148 11 0	_
731,400	- 1	6-7	HYPOTHECA	RY NOTI	- E.S.	<u> </u>				RAILW	AYS.			
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rute	Banks	Nonsinal value	Last sale	Clesing quolations	Cupitul	Cupitul paul up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend poid	Nomiza value	Inst suk	Closing qualations
745, 300 5, 694, 599 7, 162, 879 5, 205, 900 6, 354, 200	June - Dec. Jan July ila Api Oct, May - Nov.	5 6 5 6	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil do gold Credito Real de S. Paulo Predial	100\$ 100 £11 5 \$ 720\$ 100	073280 7332 81\$500 809 _N 67½	73 "/o-73 ½ "/o 81\$000— 82\$400 07½ "/a-68 0/o	12,000,000 800,000 70,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	1,8+3,1100 800,1100 4,0110,0111 1,6110,010 1,500,1110 13,6111,1100	18,206\$ 14,642 17,586 412,437	Bahia and Minos. Baño de Atarnania. Campos and Catangola Fsynitu Santo & Chravella Juiz de Fóra and Fran. Leopoldina do x subsilhatics	3 (00 - Jan. 8 (38 6d - Jan. 8	200 200 222, 10	140 5111	138\$000-145\$000
	<u></u>		DEBEN	TURES.			(2,001,100 201,001 4,970,106	12,440,000 2,130,000	120,943	Maricá Maricá Oeste de Minas	5 000-Лин. 80 6 опо-Анд, 88	8 200	93 500 93 000	190 5110 91 000
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Companies	Nominal vulne	Last sale	Closing quotations	10,000,000 10,665,100	1,477,480	474	S. Isabel the Ric Preta S. Paulo and Rio do x subs du subsidiaries	7 000—Jan. 8	9 200 9 200 	188 000 2011 000 187 000 25 000	
			RAILWAY5				38,000,000	12,000,000	-	Sapurahy	_	2011	300 000 70 000 80 110	
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000 1,024,600 15,279,800 £483,800	May—Nov. Jan — July Apr.— Oct do	61/4 61/4 61/4	Bragantina. Campos and Carangola Juiz de Fóra and Pian. Leopoldina. do gold	200	185\$ 185 170 185 510		1,660,000 1,080,173 38,815 Uniña Valenciana 61/2 %—Fch. 84 200 60 1100							
290,000 4,363,400 1,600,000	Jan.—July Apr —Oct Mar —Sept.	7 7 7 6	Oeste de Minas	100 200 200	510 90 " <i>l</i> ₁₁ 200 192	200\$000 - 205\$1100 185 001—	Cupital	Capitul paid up	Reserve fund	Countymnies	Divolent paid	Nomina	Last	Closing qualitions
£137,100 6,679,800 £181,600	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct	6	do gold	£50	83 "In 455	833/4 %0	5,400,000\$	5,420,000	-	Carris Urbanos	6\$000 Jan. 8	9 200\$	250\$00	250\$000—252\$000
439,886 811,300 £56,250 307,000 250,000	Jan — July do Feb. — Ang, Apr. — Oct. Jan. — July	6 7, 6, 7. 8	Carris Urbanosdo Nitherohy gold, Pernambuco S, Panlo and S, Amaro	500 100 £20 200 200	91 "/ ₁₁	\equiv	300,1000 500,000 1,200,000 4,000,000 2,500,000	3(III)(IIIO 5(II),000 1,200,100 4,000,000 2,500,000	84,186 440,663 24,902	Larangeinas, and tunnel. Nitherahy Pernambuco S Christovão. Villa Isahel	5 000—Jan, 8	200 200 201 201 200	248 000 100 000 260 000 215 000	= .
1,377,300 240,000	May-Nov. JanJuly	8 8	SHIPPING Ferry Paulista	100	102 ⁰ / _{II}		SHIPPING.							
500,000 784,000	Feb.—Aug.	7 816	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORISS Bracuhy	i	85 °/o 188	=	Cnpital	Capital paid up	Reserve fmnl	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomina value	l Last sale	Closing quotations
1,500,000 200,000	Jan.—July Feb. —Ang.	6/4	Quissamā Rin Branco MILLS.	200 200	192 18a	=	£625,000 5,400,000\$ 4,000,000 800,000	£625,000 5,040,0005 4,000,00 500,000	£60,775 864,433 64,183	Amazou Stemu Navigation Brazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação Pinlista S. João da Bara e Campos	14\$000—Jan. 8	206\$	\$ 105\$000 310 000 250 000 40 000	=
784,000 588,000 147,200	Jan.—July Apr.—Oct. do do Nov.—May	7 7½ 7 7 8	Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial Páo Grande	200 200 200	188 198 — 201 198	187 000 -195 000 195 000200 000	673,400 673,400 S. Jodio th Barri e Campos, 1/2 000—Feli. 8/1 200 MILLS.							
2,000,000 380,000 £45,000 250,000	Jan July June - Dec. Mar Sept.	7 7 7	PetropolitanaRink S. João S. Pedro de Alcantana	200	92 °/o 195 1011		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve finid	Compunies	Dividend paul	Nomino valne	l Last sule	Closing quointions
200,003	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold] MISCELLANEOUS.	100	85 "/"		2,400,010\$ 3,000,000 1,000,000	2,400,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	35,912\$ 26,377 27,221	Alliança Binzîl Industrial Curioca Cunfiança Industrial	—Jan. 8 5 000—Jan. 8 12 1110—Jan. 8		165\$000	18 ₅ \$000
580,000 £200,000 100,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 7½ 8	Candelaria [church] Cantareira e Esgotos, g dd Elevador e Fab de Chumbo Docas D Pedro II	£50 100	210 480 —		600,000 400,000 2,000,000 3,000,000	6110,000 400,000 2,000,1100 6011,000	3,418 9,157	Páo Grinde Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil	12 100—Jan. 8 12 1110—Jan. 8 8 010—Ang. 8 ————————————————————————————————————	200 200 40	230 000 120 000 200 000	
309,600 £150,000 2,500,000 100,000 602,700	Jan.—July May—Nov May—Nov. Jan — July Apr.—Oct.	6 7 6 8 8	Docas D Pedro II Lavoma, Ind. & Colon Nelhuramentos U, de Nicth. Oleos de Villa Nova União 'Telephonica	£20 200	195 195 200 70 "/n		1,000,000 300,000 550,000 450,000 600,000	1,000,000 300,000 550,000 450,000 600,000	67,499 — — 24,287	Rink. S. Ubristovão. S. João. S. Lazaro. S. Pedra de Alcantara.	9 000—Jan. 8	210	220 000 210 000 220 000	
INSURANCE.					MISCELLANEOUS.									
Capital	Capital I	leserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid		Lust Closing quotations	Capital	Capitul paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend pund	Noniva value	l Last sale	Closing quolations
4,000,000\$ 8,000,000 2,000,000	200,000	15,804	Alliança Argos Fluminense Atalaia	17 0110—Jan. 89 1 000—Jan. 89	250 4	23\$000 23\$000 55 000	3,000,000 796,800 1,500,000 10,000,000	3,000,0003 796,800 300,000 4,000,000	48,8143	Commercia e Lavona Dacas D. Pedro II	10\$000—Jan, 8 3 000—Jan 8 3 000—Jan 8	9 200 9 40 9 200	120\$000 195 000 — 100 00	
2,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000	200,000 200,000 5:01,000 250,000	7,950 100,1100 185,000 194,508	Bonança Confiança Fidelidade Garantia	1 010—J#1. 89 2 200—Jan. 89 11 000—Jan. 89 9 000—Jan. 89	20 125 100 1	20 000 45 000 38 000 74 000 43 000	200,000 322,800 2,100,000 1,000,000 220,000	200,1160 322,8110 1,000,1410 1,000,1400 220,000	220,0101	Elevador e Fabr de Chumbo Gloria Market Lud.Lv. e Vação de Macahê Industrial de Oleos Industrial Flum (Kiosques)	1 500—Feb. 8	200	31 (10)	180\$xxn220\$u00
2,000,000 2,009,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	100,000	86,640 348,1100 11,176	Geml, Indemizadora Integridade Lealdade	10 000-Jan. 89 1 1100-Jan. 89	20 100 10	40 000	220,000 2,500,000 4,010,000 100,000 7,500,000	220,000 2,600,100 500,000 7,500,000	220, man — — — — — — — — 139, 9m1	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Nelhmamentos U. de Nicth Nova Industria. Pastorif, Agric. & Industria		200 200 200		
4,600,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	20 1,000 625,000 210,000 110,001 200,000	19,602 211,000 — 10,431 6,932	Nova Permanente Previdente Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas. Vigilancia	2 000 —Jan. 89 2 1100 — Jan. 89 3 000 - Jan. 80	50 20 10	25 000 40 000 19 000 24 000 9 500 9 000 9 50 ₀	7,500,000 1,1100,000 654,000 1,926,000 2,000,000	7,500,000 100,0144 471,009 1,926,180 1,949,600	34,191	Pastoril Mineira Pastoril Mineira Phosphant de Cal. Serviças Maritimos Umão Felephomea	4 000 - Jan 8	20 - 200	52 (0 150 00 170 90	0
-														

Insurance.

British & Foreign Marine insurance company, Lim'd.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Jaueiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara,

Telephone No. 427

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Firo Risks Authorized 1870

Marine Risks Authorized 1884,

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhas,

UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua r de Março.

OME AND COLONIAL MARINE
INSURANCE Co.

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